

disaggregation, and dissemination of information for greater understanding and transparency of diversity in STEM education and across the workforce of the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 7—CONDEMNING RUSSIA'S UNJUST AND ARBITRARY DETENTION OF RUSSIAN OPPOSITION LEADER VLADIMIR KARAMURZA WHO HAS STOOD UP IN DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY, THE RULE OF LAW, AND FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS IN RUSSIA

Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 7

Whereas, on April 11, 2022, Vladimir Kara-Murza was unjustly detained by Russian authorities for spreading supposedly “false information” in a speech in March 2022 to the Arizona House of Representatives;

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza in his March 15, 2022, speech presented a defiant condemnation of Vladimir Putin's policies and leadership outlining his corruption and malign intentions, and condemning the illegal war of aggression Putin has unleashed against Ukraine;

Whereas, prior to his arrest in April 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza was poisoned twice by agents of the Russian government and the Russian Federation in 2015 and 2017 with a military-grade agent banned internationally, likely in retaliation for his defiant stance in support of rule of law and democracy in Russia;

Whereas, despite having survived two assassination attempts and the subsequent side effects of these poisonings, Mr. Kara-Murza regularly returned to Russia to advocate for democratic representation in Russia;

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza has consistently advocated for democracy in Russia and insisted that democracy in Russia must be advanced by Russians for all those living in Russia;

Whereas, in August 2022, new charges were brought against Mr. Kara-Murza for “carrying out the activities” of an “undesirable foreign organization” and his arrest was extended for his work as a leading member of Russian civil society;

Whereas, in October 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza was further charged unjustly with “high treason” in part due to his public condemnations of the Kremlin's military aggression on Ukraine and domestic repressions;

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza remains in pre-trial detention and faces a prison sentence of up to 24 years on high treason and other charges;

Whereas the state of Mr. Kara-Murza's health has deteriorated and in addition to losing over 45 pounds, he was diagnosed with polyneuropathy, a condition that under Russian law should preclude him from his current detainment;

Whereas, as a result of his diagnosis, he has lost feeling in both his feet and has experienced symptoms similar to those he experienced following his 2015 poisoning due to peripheral nerve damage;

Whereas section 5599F of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) condemned Mr. Kara-Murza's unjust detention, expressed solidarity with Mr. Kara-Murza, his family, and all individuals imprisoned in Russia for their beliefs, and urged the United States and other ally governments to work

to secure the release of Mr. Kara-Murza and other citizens of the Russian Federation imprisoned for opposition to Vladimir Putin's regime and his illegal war in Ukraine;

Whereas, in April 2022, Vladimir Kara-Murza was presented the McCain Institute's Courage and Leadership Award for his unwavering commitment to fundamental values and his acts of selfless courage which have inspired the world;

Whereas, in October 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza was awarded the Vaclav Havel Prize honoring outstanding civil society action in defense of human rights;

Whereas the late Senator John McCain said Mr. Kara-Murza “is a brave, outspoken, and relentless advocate for freedom and democracy in Russia” and introduced Mr. Kara-Murza as “a personal hero whose courage, selflessness, and idealism I find awe-inspiring”;

Whereas, in March 2023, the Department of the Treasury and the Department of State imposed Global Magnitsky and other targeted sanctions on six Russians involved in Mr. Kara-Murza's ongoing arbitrary detention, recognized his role as “a major advocate for the adoption of Magnitsky-style sanctions authorities by the United States, Canada, European Union, and United Kingdom to target human rights abusers and corrupt actors in Russia”, and called for his immediate release; and

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza remains a political prisoner and a victim of Vladimir Putin's authoritarian state: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) condemns in the strongest possible terms the unjust and arbitrary detention of Russian democratic opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza;

(2) calls on the Russian Federation to immediately release Mr. Kara-Murza and all other Russian opposition leaders who are detained as a result of their opposition to the Putin regime;

(3) calls on all Russian citizens to outright condemn Russia's illegal and unjust invasion of Ukraine in the spirit of Mr. Kara-Murza's defiant opposition stance in front of the Arizona House of Representatives in March 2022;

(4) expresses solidarity and calls for the release of all political prisoners in Russia and Belarus as well as Ukrainian citizens illegally held as prisoners by Putin's regime in violation of the rule of law as a result of their support for liberal democratic values; and

(5) calls on the President of the United States and leaders from across the free world to work tirelessly for the release of political prisoners in Russia and increase support for those advocating for democracy in Russia as well as independent media and civil society which Mr. Kara-Murza has worked to further.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 8—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT TAX-EXEMPT FRATERNAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES HAVE HISTORICALLY PROVIDED AND CONTINUE TO PROVIDE CRITICAL BENEFITS TO THE PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KELLY, Mr. RISCH, Ms. SMITH, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr.

MANCHIN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORAN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. CON. RES. 8

Whereas the fraternal benefit societies of the United States are longstanding mutual aid organizations created more than a century ago to serve the needs of communities and provide for the payment of life, health, accident, and other benefits to their members;

Whereas fraternal benefit societies represent a successful, modern-day model under which individuals come together with a common purpose to collectively provide charitable and other beneficial activities for society;

Whereas fraternal benefit societies operate under a chapter system, creating a nationwide infrastructure, combined with local energy and knowledge, which positions fraternal benefit societies to most efficiently address unmet needs in communities, many of which the government cannot address;

Whereas the fraternal benefit society model represents one of the largest member-volunteer networks in the United States, with approximately 7,000,000 people belonging to local chapters across the country;

Whereas research has shown that the value of the work of fraternal benefit societies to society averages more than \$3,800,000,000 per year, accounting for charitable giving, educational programs, and volunteer activities, as well as important social capital that strengthens the fabric, safety, and quality of life in thousands of local communities in the United States;

Whereas, in 1909, Congress recognized the value of fraternal benefit societies and exempted those organizations from taxation, as later codified in section 501(c)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

Whereas fraternal benefit societies have adapted since 1909 to better serve the evolving needs of their members and the public;

Whereas the efforts of fraternal benefit societies to help people of the United States save money and be financially secure relieves pressure on government safety net programs; and

Whereas Congress recognizes that fraternal benefit societies have served their original purpose for more than a century, helping countless individuals, families, and communities through fraternal member activities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the fraternal benefit society model is a successful private sector economic and social support system that helps meet needs that would otherwise go unmet;

(2) the provision of payment for life, health, accident, or other benefits to the members of fraternal benefit societies in accordance with section 501(c)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is necessary to support the charitable and fraternal activities of the volunteer chapters within the communities of fraternal benefit societies;

(3) fraternal benefit societies have adapted since 1909 to better serve their members and the public; and

(4) the exemption from taxation under section 501(c)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 of fraternal benefit societies continues to generate significant returns to the United States, and the work of fraternal benefit societies should continue to be promoted.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 42. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 43. Mr. RISCH proposed an amendment to the bill S. 316, *supra*.

SA 44. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 45. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 46. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 42. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, delete “hereby repealed” and insert “repealed effective 30 days after the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that legal authorities permitting the detention of terrorists and the litigation position of the United States regarding the detention of terrorists being held in whole or in part under the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243; 116 Stat. 1498; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) would not be weakened by such repeal”.

SA 43. Mr. RISCH proposed an amendment to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; as follows:

On page 2, line 10, delete “hereby repealed” and insert “repealed effective 30 days after the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that legal authorities permitting the detention of terrorists and the litigation position of the United States regarding the detention of terrorists held in whole or in part under the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243; 116 Stat. 1498; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) would not be weakened by such repeal”.

SA 44. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. DECLASSIFIED LIST.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall publish a declassified list of nations, organizations, or persons the United States is using force against or authorized to use force against pursuant to section 2(a) of the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107-40; 115 Stat. 224; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) (commonly known as the “2001 AUMF”).

SA 45. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force

against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 3. REPORT ON DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN DRUG CARTELS AS FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Drug Cartel Terrorist Designation Act”.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that each of the drug cartels referred to in subsection (d) meets the criteria for designation as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(c) DEFINED TERM.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

- (1) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;
- (2) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;
- (3) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;
- (4) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;
- (5) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;
- (6) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;
- (7) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;
- (8) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives;
- (9) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;
- (10) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives;
- (11) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and
- (12) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(d) DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall designate each of the following Mexican drug cartels as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)):

(A) The Reynosa/Los Metros faction of the Gulf Cartel.

(B) The Cartel Del Noreste faction of Los Zetas.

(C) The Jalisco New Generation Cartel.

(D) The Sinaloa Cartel.

(2) ADDITIONAL CARTELS.—The Secretary of State shall designate any Mexican drug cartel, or any faction of such a cartel, as a foreign terrorist organization if such cartel or faction meets the criteria described in such section 219(a).

(e) REPORT.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit a detailed report to the appropriate committees of Congress regarding—

(A) each of the drug cartels referred to in subsection (d)(1) that describes the criteria justifying their designations as foreign terrorist organizations under section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)); and

(B) all other Mexican drug cartels, or factions of cartels, that the Secretary determines pursuant to subsection (d)(2) meet the criteria for designation as foreign terrorist organizations under such section 219(a), including the specific criteria justifying each such designation.

(2) FORM.—The report required under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex;

(B) shall be made available only in electronic form; and

(C) may not be printed, except upon a request for a printed copy from a congressional office.

SA 46. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 3. REVOCATION OF DESIGNATION AS FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.

Section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “paragraph (5) or (6)” and inserting “subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (5)”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C)(i), by striking “paragraph (6)” and inserting “paragraph (5)(B)”; and

(2) by striking paragraphs (5) through (7) and inserting the following:

“(5) REVOCATION.—

“(A) BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS.—The Congress, by an Act of Congress, may block or revoke a designation made under paragraph (1).

“(B) BASED ON CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clauses (ii) and (iii), the Secretary shall revoke a designation made under paragraph (1) with respect to a particular organization if the Secretary determines, after completing a review in accordance with subparagraph (B) or (C) of paragraph (4), that—

“(I) the circumstances that were the basis for the designation have changed in such a manner as to warrant such revocation; or

“(II) the national security of the United States warrants such revocation.

“(ii) EFFECTIVE DATE.—A revocation under this subparagraph may not take effect before the date that is 45 days after the date on which the Secretary, by classified communication, submits written notification to the Speaker and the minority leader of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore, the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate, and the members of the relevant committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate, in writing, of the Secretary’s determination under clause (i), including the justification for such determination.

“(C) JOINT RESOLUTION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A revocation under subparagraph (B) shall not take effect with respect to a particular organization if Congress, during the 45-day period beginning on the date on which the Secretary notifies Congress pursuant to clause (ii), enacts a joint resolution containing the following statement after the resolving clause: ‘That the proposed revocation of the designation of _____ as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)(1)) pursuant to the notification submitted to the Congress on _____ is prohibited.’, with the first blank to be completed with the name of the foreign terrorist organization that is the subject of such proposed revocation and the second blank to be completed with the appropriate date.

“(ii) EXPEDITED PROCEDURES.—A joint resolution described in clause (i) and introduced within the appropriate 45-day period shall be considered in the Senate and in the House of Representatives in accordance with the procedures set forth in clauses (iii) through (x).

“(iii) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint resolution described in clause (i) that is introduced in the House of Representatives shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. A joint